

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
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[31-4]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [465]

**WHERE DOCTORS AND
EMBRICATIONS FAIL.**Swelling of the knee can be immediately
relieved and promptly cured by the use
of Little's Oriental Balm.Read this letter from A. C. Lehman,
Waynesboro, Pa.: "I was the victim of
a large swelling on the knee for TWO
YEARS. Doctors and embrications failed
to relieve. After receiving treatment from
FOUR Physicians and finding no relief
whatever, I tried LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM
and after a short use of the remedy was
COMPLETELY CURED."This is not a rare or exceptional case.
Every day just such things are happening
all over the world. Little's Oriental
Balm, used in every land under the sun,
relieves and cures where Doctors and
Embrications fail.Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong:—
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**"PRUSSIAN" TRADE METHODS
A MENACE IN JAPAN.**The Japan Gazette, in a leading article,
says:—The attention we recently called to the
serious nature of certain German trade
measures in the Far East attracted considerable
local attention, and we have received
suggestions to inquire whether any German
resident firms are receiving support from
British, Japanese, French, Russian, Belgian,
or other sources at the time of the war.
It is asserted that, despite conditions revealed
by the war, there are many Germans resident
in Japan, or local German firms, continuing
to act as Japan Agents for great manu-
facturing, insurance, etc., concerns in the
Allied countries, and that the fact ought
to be made known. Such German Agents, it
is urged, are potential enemies of Great
Britain, Japan, France, Russia, Belgium, etc.,
and any business given to them by any
nationals of the Allied countries, is indirect
support of the enemy. If transactions of
this kind are going on, we agree that
publicity is the best remedy, but at present
believe that the point of its application
should not be in Japan—except in cases
where Japanese may employ such Agents—
but in the countries where the head offices
of such Agents are situated. No doubt
attention has already been called by patriotic
foreign residents of the Allied nations to
any anomalous representation of the kind
referred to, and in some cases there are local
organizations which would naturally take up
the matter. For instance, the British Asso-
ciation, or the Patriotic League of Britons
Overseas could easily compile local data and
make the necessary representations to the
Head Offices in the United Kingdom, etc.,
with all the disinterested weight of patriotic
motives alone. If the home offices failed to
make the adjustment, there are many papers
in the home lands, which would promptly
apply the light of publicity where it would
do most good.A more useful part can probably be played
—at least for the present—by a local paper
on the side of the Allies in continuing to
point out the unsound principles, instead of
personalities, involved in the German trade
system. It is a system that is superficially
attractive and, therefore, especially dan-
gerous in young commercial nations like
Japan. It is a system that undoubtedly
built up an immense German trade in mush-
room-like fashion, almost overnight, and
will, therefore, be followed naturally—its
basis rests on a base of deception and is
undermined by ambitious trading nations. It
must be grasped, first of all, that German com-
mercial success in the past has been the result
of organized unscrupulousness, or, in other
words, of a secret campaign conducted on
the same unscrupulous lines as those on
which Germany is now conducting her mili-
tary war. Her ideal has not been that
international commercial prosperity, which
commerce reciprocally conducted interest, but
national commercial supremacy above all.
The trade of all other nations must be injured or
ruined in order that German trade may
flourish without competition. To that end
German commercial strategy bent itself over
twenty years ago, when the German "Com-
merce Defence League," with large reserves
of capital, was formed in Hamburg. This
League, according to the *National Review* of
London, is something like what the Ger-
man General Staff is to the German army.
It organized regular underground tactics to
attain its object, national commercial supre-
macy. It first sent picked young men abroad
to learn the methods and secrets of British
and other foreign trade, secretly subsidizing
them so that they offered their services
abroad at ridiculously cheap rates. These
commercial spies had to earn their subsidies
by regular reports to headquarters, and
as soon as they had graduated were as-
sisted to start up in opposition to their
employers.In the meantime, German
steamship lines were subsidised so as to
be able to give secret rebates and under-
conference rates; reputable foreign firms
abroad were tempted by fraudulent German
double-invoice propositions, and, if they
yielded to what was represented as an
"ordinary" business practice, exposed or
threatened with exposure; German firms
were subsidised to offer extravagant credits
in order to steal custom; while the world was
flooded with imitations of standard articles
to such an extent that the description "made
in Germany" became synonymous with "cheap
and nasty." The imitation-flood, it should
be admitted, was a specimen of early
German tactics in this campaign, and gave
way to a great extent later to tactics of
securing foreign markets by subsidized
effort. It was recognised in 1910 that Ger-
many intended to make a military and naval
onslaught upon Great Britain, but for long
the German people had been preparing not
only a sufficient army and navy but a com-
mercial penetration throughout the world. Ger-
many's object being to undermine British
resources when the day of armed opera-
tions dawned, Great Britain might fall an easy
prey to the designs of a relentless foe. Her
main tactics consisted of driving, by any
means, her protected wedge into the foreign
trade of other countries, particularly Great
Britain. It might be thought that Great
Britain's safeguard was her policy of Free
Trade, and no doubt it was the industry and
honesty inspired by that policy which have
indirectly always checkmated German com-
mercial chicanery, but as a matter of fact Ger-
mans regard Great Britain's Free Trade
policy as their greatest commercial asset—
because it is not internationally reciprocal.
They laugh at it as "the English madness."
Because they are so constituted as to be able
to take advantage of open British markets
and avail themselves of the security and
confidence built up slowly by a century of
the *pax Britannica*, without reciprocating.In fact, German commercial ethics enjoin
the German to act the part of a cunning, in-
tellectually friendly, but in reality a cold and
onst occupant. From that perverted point
of view the German business man could not
see that it was to the ultimate overwhelming
advantage of the world—including the
German nation, of course—to expand the
limits of Free Trade, thereby removing
vexatious, artificial restrictions on commerce
and ineffectually multiplying its mutually-
profitable operations, but looked forward to
the time when Germany could dictate her
own terms to the commerce of the world.
The German "Commerce Defence League"
had among its tactics the fomentation of
foreign trouble for Great Britain—as the
Boer War, Russo-Japanese War, etc.—so as to
divert British attention and its resources
where possible, while German military and
commercial preparations were going
on unobtrusively, but one of its fears was
lost Great Britain should depart from Free
Trade. One of the most prominent exponents
of a scheme in Germany, and a high func-
tionary in the German "Commerce Defence
League," is quoted by the *National Review* as
declaring that the introduction of Tariff
Reform in England would be a seriousblow to German commerce. It was a
vital matter, and the League proposed to
use its vast financial reserves to "buy
off" its promotion in England, but he
added that the League wanted to insure
the continuance of Free Trade only for a
period of ten years. This was in 1910. That
qualification led to the natural question:—
"Why a period of ten years?" "Because,"
was the significant reply, "in ten years we
shall have captured the whole of British
foreign commerce. Given ten years of
peace and Free Trade, and the British
markets will be ours, and in a com-
mercial sense Britain will be a dependency
of Germany." No doubt that striking
declaration might foolishly be made the
basis of an argument for Protection in
Great Britain, whereas it could only
rightly be construed as an argument for
preferential tariffs to be lightened and
removed reciprocally, but the main point
sought to be made here is the very thor-
oughly organized campaign of unscrupulous
German methods which have been threaten-
ing the trade of the world. In fact, it is not
too much to say that it was the application
of these unscrupulous, selfish German com-
mercial principles, coupled with the equally
unscrupulous, selfish German military prin-
ciples, that has, to-day, disorganized the
whole fabric of the world's trade. The war
is only a symptom of a German deep-seated
malady, the cause of which must be
eradicated unless all international intercourse
is to become "Prussianized," or infected with
the same fatal disease.This is emphatically the time to diagnose
this German disease. The war will not last
for ever, but international trade must go on
now and after the war, and the German
commercial-military disease—roughly re-
cognised as Protection and Militarism—is
infectious. There are obvious signs of
its "culture" in Japan, which adopted its
Constitution from Prussia and has
naturally been attracted by the glitter
of German superficial success under its
feverish influence. If Japan would progress
steadily and substantially, she must realise
that this German principle of National Pro-
tection and Militarism is economically un-
sound, and that any national structure built
on these principles is doomed to ultimate
ruin. There are many admirable German
characteristics which the world needs, such
as German thoroughness of minute orga-
nization, industry for even a mistaken
object, thrift, family affection, etc., and
these, with their achievements, will be
preserved. But Germany's theories of inter-
national intercourse, in politico-economic
and other ways, must go, and any nation
that adopts her barbarous theories in the
Twentieth Century is just as surely sentenced
to a drastic therapeutic treatment in the
future as that now proceeding which will
ultimately constrain Germany to "come into
line" with civilized principles. Now, while
there is yet time, is the opportunity to study
German tactics and discard its professors.**THE HANKOW COLLISION
CASE.**

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered in H.M.'s
Supreme Court at Shanghai last week in
the Hankow collision case, brought
against the Indo-China Steam Navigation
Co. by the owner of a Chinese junk.
Mr. H. P. Wilkinson represented the
plaintiff and Mr. G. H. Wright the de-
fendants. The judgment, rendered by
the Chief Judge, was a very long one. We
quote the opening paragraphs which state
the facts:—This is one of those somewhat unusual
cases where the collision which has caused
the loss to the plaintiff is primarily due
to the default of a third vessel. The
plaintiff has elected to sue the defend-
ants, who are the owners of a British
steamer, and no more has been heard of
the third vessel. I have therefore to de-
termine whether under the circumstances
the conduct of the two vessels in collision
was such as to entitle the plaintiff to re-
lief.Before going further I wish to say that
there is no doubt in my mind that the
plaintiff's junk was sailing in close com-
pany with another junk, the two being
certainly less than half a cable apart.
All the witnesses called from the plain-
tiff's junk deny explicitly that there was
any other vessel within a mile and more
of her, and have accordingly called no
witnesses from her as they should have
done. It is only possible to conjecture
the motives for this course, and for the
disingenuous conduct of the plaintiff
throughout the case, but as it is most
probable that the two vessels sailing in
company belonged to people of the same
district or guild they have agreed to keep
the second vessel out of the way and out
of the case, the latter should be brought to
book for her carelessness.Before dealing with the facts of the
case there are certain considerations
which will govern my judgment and
which I will discuss.
The plaintiff is owner of the junk
Yun Fung Ho, a large junk about 120
feet in length, and the defendants are
owners of the s.s. *Yu Sang*, a British
steamship of considerable size engaged in
the coasting trade in China; the vessels
came into collision on the 18th of Septem-
ber last in the Yangtze river. The time
was shortly after sunset and there was
plenty of daylight. The place of collision
in the Yangtze reach is about twenty
miles below Hankow and therefore some
hundreds of miles up the river, but it is
in a part of the river constantly navigated
by steamers, some of which are ocean-
going, as well as by large num-
bers of junks and other native
craft. Chen Foh Ting, the plain-
tiff, who owns the junk which was
lost, has been for many years in the
junk business, he had lived on board and
sailed her for four years, and must be
thoroughly conversant with the conditions
prevailing on the lower Yangtze, and the
way it is navigated by a constant stream
of steamers between Hankow and Shoo-
mow, and that same is the case with the
removal of his crew. The *Yu Sang* was
in charge of a British pilot, knowing the
river, and conversant with the somewhat
uncertain manoeuvres of Chinese junks.As between the two parties in the case
his lordship (Sir Haviland de Sauls-
maure) found the *Yu Sang* alone to
blame.**LIFE ON A BATTLESHIP.**

THE LIGHTER SIDE.

JACK ALWAYS "MERRY AND BRIGHT."

[BY THE REV. W. H. FRUCE, LATE CHAPLAIN
OF H.M.S. "TRIUMPH"]Letters always produce great excitement
in a ship, and the blue-jacket seems to
delight to tell his messmate all the news,
whether the letter happens to be from his
mother or his sweetheart. "Follow feeling
makes us wondrous kind," and life in a man
of war produces a strange family spirit. The
other day a post-drawover brought us a mail
on board under the very guns of a recently
demolished fort, and quite within sight of
the Turkish look-out! How annoyed must
they have been that these amenities of life
should continue right under their noses!This mail brings bad news. We hear that
there are strikes at home, and we partly be-
lieve it, knowing as we do something of the
British workman and the conditions under
which he works. The Jack Tar is not a
capitalist, nor has he any inherent respect
for wealth. Moreover, he knows from his
own brothers at home how often these in-
dustrial outbreaks occur, how repeatedly
they are smoothed over, and how little is
done to get at their root. He is eminently
anxious to see fair play. Almost to a man,
their message to the worker at home
now, to employer as well as to employed
is just this, "Be a sport; don't let
us down; play the game." At times
like this there's plenty to grouse about, here,
as well as there, but let's wait till it's over,
and in the meantime stand the racket, even
if it don't seem fair! War isn't all honey,
boys, at home or abroad. Weeks of salt pork,
no butter, canned run out of 'fags,' never a
"make and mend" for heaven knows how
long (a "make and mend" is a naval synonym
for a half day off), and night defence
weeks on end takes it out of you, but just
keep smiling! That is a *revenue* of many
conversations I have listened to in the mess
decks.I overheard a delightful dialogue
during action the other day. Two E.L.A.s
(i.e., Engineer-room artificers), were talking. One
was good-humouredly complaining that he
had not had a good night's sleep for over a
week. "Tell yer what, matey," he finished
up, "when I get back to 'Guz' and go home
for a spell, I am going under war routine! I
am going to darken ship, close down all
hatches, and sleep for two days on end!"
Ho-ho! will yer replied the other, "you'll
have to get behind Admiral's permission to do
that. That's the worst of being married!"
That's the cheery spirit in which they regard
things—when it's necessary.

THE TUBE UNDER GERMAN INFLUENCES.

No; it isn't all honey. On a certain occa-
sion this month, at a fort considerably south
of the Dardanelles, after several days' heavy
bombardment, a truce was arranged by
mutual consent. From 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.
hostilities were to cease while negotiations
proceeded. Every ship in the squadron
hoisted a white flag. The *Triumph* was
improvised out of numerous sick-bay sheets
sewn together. It was a welcome respite, for
the men had had a strenuous time day and
night, and were glad of a "stand easy."We were lying off, within easy range of the
shore batteries. Groups of officers stood
about on the quarter-deck speculating as to
the nature of the negotiations. On the fore-
men were sitting about yarning and smoking,
rejoicing in a rest amid such gorgeous
scenery. "We'll get our dinner in peace
to-day for a change," some one remarked.
Circumstances proved otherwise. At 12.25
sharp shells burst all round us. One was
a little short; another was over; a third
a "wide." The ship's company were at
dinner; groups of them were sunning
themselves "forward." Everyone auto-
matically hastened to their battle
stations. The indignation of the men was
apparent. As I passed down the ladders I
overheard much of their views, expressed in
the choicest lower-deckese. A great deal is
unprintable (not only on account of the
censors!) but their chief complaint was that
the enemy should choose their dinner time
for this exhibition of thoughtfulness.Our white flag was hauled down, and in
eighty seconds every man was at his station,
not a few with pieces of salt pork and
hunks of bread in their hands. The less
fortunate had only succeeded in grabbing
slabs of "duff" in their hurry. Within
three minutes the range had been found,
and an effective fire of 7.5" salvoes was
returned, silencing their guns and blowing
up magazines. At 12.37 the captain gave
the ship out of range to enable the ship's
company to complete their dinner hour.
Subsequently permission was obtained to
return and complete the destruction of the
battery by deliberate fire. From 12.35 to
12.37 was what our allies call "an *unhappy
quart d'heure*," but it was the longest I have
ever seen.IN LIGHTER VEIN.
The Jack Tar is an incorrigible wag.
"Our canteen is doing very well now,
I think we shall soon be having Turkey
for breakfast instead of sausage."
The phrase is from a blue-jacket's letter
home. One would have thought that such a
subtle reference to the Dardanelles would
have elicited the vigilance of the most zealous
censor. Much experience enabled him to see
the joke, but no one else save the addressee
was likely to light upon its mystic meaning.
Well, our friend on the lower deck has had
his change of diet; though doubtless he has
detested a "dinner" of sausage in the Turkey.
Perhaps it is the stuffing.Yes, he is a wit. Who else would venture
to treat with scant respect the death-dealing
forts with which he is daily confronted? He
dubs them with pet names! The forts at
Kum Kali will ever be known to him as
"Sandy Boy" and "Old Jim," names
reminiscent of a ship's concert a week
before. Cape Tekel was of course im-
mediately blessed with the cognomen "Tickle
Point," and the famous De Tott's
batteries suffered the indignity of the
affectionate diminutive "Little Tot." These
have become classical names to the men in
the *Triumph*. Even the dignified gunnery
experts had to bow to the inevitable force
of public opinion, and would solemnly give
instructions to their layers to train on "Old
Jim" or "Totty" as the case might be.THE SPIRIT OF THE OFFICERS.
Officers are no less gaily of vagabondage
and levity, and at moments when one would
think there was little time for lighter vein.
We were steaming out of range after a particu-
larly hot engagement. The *Triumph* had
been under an inconvenient cross fire. Shells
had been shrieking over her and occasionally
bursting on her armour. The enemy's gun
positions were well concealed, and until the
gun-layers had become accustomed to the
terrain, it was difficult to make any effective
reply. The situation was relieved by the
timely arrival of the *Suffragette*. She once
took on battery "X," leaving the *Triumph*free to concentrate on "Y." These works
had been thoroughly searched out, and one
by one the enemy's guns ceased firing.The fore-control officers had had a
particularly nerve-racking time in their
exposed position, several shells having
passed quite near to the fore-top and fallen
into the sea on our starboard bow. As we
were steaming away after the action the
Triumph found time to make the following
signal to her sister ship: "Fore-control
officers *Triumph* to ditto *Suffragette*. Do you
bott?" Shortly a reply was received: "Fore-
control *Suffragette* to ditto *Triumph*. No; we
only bott."

CHERRY SOULS THESE!

On another occasion, as we rejoined the
fleet after the day's work, we noticed that
a certain battleship had been changing
her dress during the day. She was painted
with curious black daubs, an effect
which, on the dull grey background, may
have been useful at long distance to reduce
her visibility, but at close quarters was grotes-
que. Officers on the bridge were joking
at her expense, and the Captain made a
signal: "Captain to Captain: I think your
funnels and bows look very artistic. A reply
was flashed back: "Thanks; Don't mistake
me for a clown."**RUBBER MARKET
ESTABLISHED AT BATAVIA.**Mr. D. de Reus, Consul-General of the
Netherlands for South China, informs us
that the plans to establish a rubber
market at Batavia, Java, have been
realised by the formation of the "Batavia
Association for the Rubber Trade" (the
Netherlands name reads: "Bataviasche
Vereniging voor den Rubberhandel").The object of this Association is not
only to further and protect the trade in
rubber, but also to advocate and protect
its members' interests before the com-
petent authorities and to prevent or amie-
ably settle disputes by means of an
Arbitration Bureau and to fix Regulations
for the trade.It has been agreed to periodically hold
private auctions of rubber by tender at
Batavia; the first took place on March
25th, followed by another on April 25th.
The third is announced to take place on
May 25th. The first two auctions were
successful, and prove that a rubber
market in a centre of production has
excellent prospects, now that the world's
rubber trade is subject to many restric-
tions on account of the war. A great
many advantages result from these local
auctions for the rubber planters, the most
important being that they need not any
longer consign their product for sale
to Europe, and that they receive payment
at an earlier date; besides, the pro-
ducing country is brought in direct
relation with the consuming centres.The general opinion prevailing is that,
when the present restrictions of the free
rubber trade belong to the past, the new
system of sale will prove its vitality.
The auctions are fixed by the Board of
Association in co-operation with the
rubber brokers, and every year in Decem-
ber at the latest the scheme is made up
for the following year.At the first auction on March 25th,
1915, 27,933 kilograms of Hevea rubber
and 1,024 kilograms Ficus rubber were
offered, and at that on 25th April, 12,953
kg. Hevea rubber, 2,623 kg. Ficus rubber
and 795 kg. Castilloa rubber.For the present the dates of the
auctions can only be fixed one month in
advance on account of the irregularity
of the sailings.Samples of smoked sheet and 1st crepe
rubber as offered for sale at the Batavia
auctions can be inspected at the local
Netherlands Consulate General.**THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.**

OFFICERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—J. C. Hart joined the Corps on 10th
May, allotted to Corps No. 1823 and
posted to Right Section M. G. Co.

TRANSFER.

2.—No. 1821 Pte. A. B. Ramsey from
H.K.V.C. to Engineer Co. dated 10th
May.

PROMOTIONS.

3.—Sergeant D. K. Blair, Signalling Section,
to be Sergeant Major, dated 1st May.
Corporal S. D. Silas, Signalling Section, to
be Sergeant, dated 1st May.4.—Lieut. J. H. Laurence, Signalling Sec-
tion, to be Corporal, dated 1st May.
Pte. P. A. Ross, Signalling Section, to be
Lieut. Corporal, dated 1st May.
Pte. S. Hilden, Signalling Section, to be
Lieut. Corporal, dated 1st May.

LEAVE.

1.—Pte. S. B. B. McDermid is granted
leave of absence from 13th May, 1915
to 13th May, 1916.

PARADES.

5.—Parades for Wednesday, 12th inst.
6.10 a.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Drill
at Headquarters.7.00 a.m. Signalling Section—Signalling
instruction at Headquarters.
Remainder, nil.

DETAILS.

6.—On duty until 7 a.m. 15th inst.—
H.K.V.C.Orderly Officer.....Lieut. A. M. Preston.
Orderly Sergeant.....Corpl. Lowick.
Medical Orderly.....Private James.G. E. STEVART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES.

(Central Police Station).

To-day, May 12th.—Rifle exercises for picked
men from Chinese, Portuguese, and
Indian Companies only, 5.30 p.m.Thursday, May 13th.—Rifle exercises for
whole Chinese Company. Recruits
will also attend.F. C. JENKIN,
A. S. P. (Reserve).

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SOLE AGENTS:

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[381]

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

ON SALE.

**HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1914.**

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1915.

THE WAR.

"LUSITANIA" INQUEST.

THE CAPTAIN'S ACCOUNT.

DEEP ANGER OF BRITISH.

THE FEELING IN AMERICA.

SHOOTING BRITISH PRISONERS.

THRILLING DARDANELLES STORY.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"NO BRITISH PRISONERS."

AUTHORITATIVE STORY OF GERMAN MURDERS.

London, May 11th.
The Official Press Bureau publishes a Declaration by Mr. Martin (Editor of the *Rotterdamche Nieuwsblad*) and Mr. Van der Mar, a Rotterdam journalist, reproducing statements made to them on separate occasions by three German deserters, whose names, Regiments, Companies, etc., were fully given. All three said that the Bavarian Regiments under Prince Rupprecht received formal orders to make no British prisoners. The order existed exclusively in the Bavarian Army. Soldiers contravening the order were severely punished. Prisoners thus taken were not sent to Germany, but brought to the quarters with their hands bound to their backs and their eyes bandaged, and shot under the supervision of officers. They were not told they were going to be shot. They were mostly wounded men.

The deserters gave full details of several such shootings, together with the names of the officers present. One of the deserters himself shot five of the British prisoners, though he disapproved of the order.

The principal reason given by the deserters for deserting was the rough treatment they suffered at the hands of their officers and the lack of food. The soldiers in the trenches were practically starving. One named Kaller, who was very dull-witted, subsequently disappeared, being short of money. Despite all efforts to dissuade him he went to the German Consulate to get help. A friend waited outside three and a half hours, but Kaller never emerged, and never returned to his lodgings. The Consulate subsequently denied that he had been there.

One of the deserters related a story of the burning of 40 prisoners in a hangar. The perpetrators of this crime received a medal.

Another said that on December 28th, 24 British prisoners, including many officers, were shot by his Company. He was told that one reason for this was that they had blown up a bridge over the Scheldt, near Antwerp, while German troops were crossing in pursuit of the retreating English Army. They were placed against a wall one after another, and fresh soldiers were called from the ranks to shoot each man, nearly every man in the battalion getting practice in shooting an Englishman. This murder was done at Warwick by the orders of Major Hofmann and Lieutenant Neumiehl.

On another occasion a British officer and four soldiers who had surrendered were shot at Hollebeke after a hand-to-hand fight.

A SUCCESS BY FRENCH MARINES.

PARIS, May 10th.

To-day's *communiqué* says:—French Marines eastward of St. George's have captured a farm at L'Union, which had been most strongly fortified.

The Germans fired two shells into Dunkirk to-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EXPENSIVE GERMAN FAILURES AGAINST BRITISH.

London, May 10th.
Field-Marshal Sir John French says that the Germans to the east of Ypres made five unsuccessful attacks yesterday. The German losses in these failures were very heavy.

There has only been an artillery action along the front of the First Army to-day.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

PARIS, May 10th.

Northward of Arras we maintained all our important gains.

There were artillery engagements elsewhere.

The evening *communiqué* says:—

North of Arras we maintained all yesterday's gains, notwithstanding several German counter-attacks, and progressed at several points, especially between Carey and Souchez.

The total number of prisoners captured up to three o'clock in the afternoon exceeded 3,000, including a Colonel and 40 other officers. We captured yesterday and to-day ten guns and fifty machine-guns.

German attacks at Berry-au-Bac and Bois le Protege were repulsed.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S METHODS.

MR. ASQUITH AND NEUTRALS.

LONDON, May 10th.

At question-time in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that Germany had carried on the war with a progressive disregard of the accepted rules of warfare, but no object would be served in approaching neutrals unless the latter were prepared to take some action. (Cheers.) "We trust that neutrals are growingly realizing that the issues involved affect the whole civilized world and the future of humanity." (Loud cheering.)

ANTI-GERMAN FINANCIERS.

FEELING IN LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, May 10th.

The Liverpool Stock Exchange has passed a resolution excluding Germans and Austrians, even those who have been naturalised.

There is a strong anti-German sentiment in London. The Baltic Exchange and Mark Lane opened with the singing of the National Anthem. Thereafter buyers refused to talk with those of German extraction, and the Committees have requested such members not to attend until further notice.

ZEPPELINS VISIT SOUTHEAST.

SOUTHEAST, May 10th.

The bombs dropped by the two Zeppelins at Westcliff were mostly incendiary. They landed for the most part on the beach and roads, and damaged half a dozen houses. An aged man died in hospital.

KAISER VISITS GALICIA.

AMSTERDAM, May 10th.

The Kaiser has arrived in Galicia, and witnessed an engagement of the Guards Division.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DARDANELLES.

THRILLING STORY OF LANDING OF TROOPS.

LONDON, May 11th.

A correspondent at the Dardanelles, describing the landing of the English troops on the southern extremity of Gallipoli on April 23rd, says that the landings were made on five different beaches. In one of these, between Cape Helles and Seddulbahr, the memorable and novel experiment was tried of deliberately running a transport, crammed with two thousand soldiers, on to the shore. The general opinion was that many lives would be saved by the cover thus afforded. Great doors were cut in the sides of the transport to allow of rapid disembarkation, and machine-guns, mounted on heavily armoured bridge and bows, swept the shore. The transport, following a bombardment by the warship *Albion*, and preceded by eight lines of motor boats, came in touch with the shore, bow on, close to a rocky reef. The water was too deep to permit of wading, but a steam hopper and lighter were brought up to the stranded portion of the vessel, thus providing a gangway. Meanwhile the transport was subjected to a tornado of fire, and it was certain destruction to leave her. Yet two hundred soldiers dashed down the gangway, and a few survivors reached the beach where there was a sheltered bank. It was obvious that a further landing of troops would mean the annihilation of the whole force, so the attempt was postponed, while the *Albion*, *Cornwallis* and the *Queen Elizabeth* furiously bombarded the shore. The transport lay ashore the whole day, Turkish sharpshooters picking off everyone showing their head on deck, while Turkish Howitzers on the Asiatic shore dropped shells on the transport. Four pierced the deck.

The attempt at landing was renewed at eight in the evening, when almost the whole force landed without the Turks firing a shot, and they obtained a firm hold.

FRENCH COMMANDER INDISPOSED.

PARIS, May 10th.

General d'Amade, the Commander of the French Land Forces at the Dardanelles, has fallen ill. He will be succeeded by the well-known Moroccan General, Souraud.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBARDMENT OF NAGARA.

KILIDBAHR OCCUPIED.

LONDON, May 10th.

The *Daily Chronicle* correspondent at Mitylene says that warships are bombarding the eastern fort at Nagara, which is the only fort in the Narrows unoccupied.

The land forces have occupied Kilidbahr and the neighbouring heights.

BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, May 10th.

The West Hartlepool steamer *Queen Wilhelmina* has been sunk in the North Sea. She withstood considerable shelling from a submarine, but was too slow to escape. The crew were allowed to get into the boat. The submarine fired a torpedo, but missed. A second torpedo hit the steamer.

A SUBMARINE'S "MISTAKE."

GERMANY APOLOGISES.

THE HAGUE, May 10th.

Germany has informed the Netherlands that the *Katynk* was sunk by a German submarine in mistake for a belligerent. Regret was expressed and compensation offered.

OBITUARY.

COL. D. M. LUMSDEN.

LONDON, May 11th.

The death is announced of Colonel D. M. Lumsden, who underwent a serious operation at the end of April.

[Colonel] Dugdale M'Favish Lumsden C.B., was a ten-plater in Assam from 1874 to 1893. He was appointed Captain of the Durham Mounted Rifles in 1896, and in 1900 was appointed to Command the Assam Valley Light Horse. Deceased raised Lumsden's Horse, which served in South Africa from March to December, 1900, and in this campaign he was mentioned in despatches, received the Queen's Medal and three clasps, and also the C.B.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "LUSITANIA" CRIME.

INQUEST ON THE VICTIMS.

VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER AGAINST THE KAISER.

LONDON, May 10th.

At the inquest at Queenstown on the victims of the *Lusitania* tragedy, the jury returned a verdict that the torpedoing of the ship was an appalling crime contrary to International law and the conventions of civilised nations, and added: "We charge the officers of the submarine, the Kaiser, and the German Government with the crime of wilful and wholesale murder."

THE CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE.

Captain Turner, who was in command of the *Lusitania*, testified that when he reached the danger zone the boats were swung out and the bulkheads were closed. During a period of haze he reduced speed to 15 knots, and afterwards resumed a speed of 18 knots. He received wireless messages but none were sent. Suddenly the second officer shouted "Here's a torpedo." He ran to the side and saw the wake. Then the torpedo hit the ship. He ordered the boats out, and gave the further order "women and children first." "We tried," said the witness, "but could not check the speed of the ship. It was unsafe to lower the boats till the speed had slackened. She was making some headway when she sank. She floated exactly eighteen minutes. We had no convoy and saw no warship. We went 18 knots so as to reach Liverpool without within two or three hours for high water. I had double look-outs. There was no panic." Captain Turner concluded with emphasis that he had simply carried out his orders and would do so again.

The Coroner complimented the Captain.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

LONDON, May 10th.

The newspapers contrast the jubilation in Germany and the congratulations to Admiral von Tirpitz and the German Navy with the lamentable accounts of the despairing mothers who have lost their children, and the rows of women and young people lying in the morgues and the hospitals filled with women suffering from wounds, shock and exhaustion.

BRITISH PEOPLE'S INTENSE ANGER.

LONDON, May 10th.

Never was stronger language used in British pulpits than in yesterday's references to the *Lusitania* outrage. For instance, the Rev. R. J. Campbell, in the City Temple, said:—"How long, Oh Lord, before the hellish Empire of the Prussian Anti-Christ, the stronghold of Satan, is utterly and finally destroyed?" The Times crystallises public sentiment when it says:—"It is impossible to think of retribution until Germany is overrun and Berlin entered. Our energies must be devoted to that unshakable purpose."

The war is temporarily dwarfed by the papers which are overflowing with details of the *Lusitania*.

SURVIVORS' NARRATIVES.

Middle Jolivet, the actress, sister-in-law to Mr. Frohman, says that the latter refused to enter the boats. His last words were:—"Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life."

Several testify that Mr. Vanderbilt was most cool. Just before sinking he fastened his life-belt round a solitary old woman who was passing. Mr. Vanderbilt was coming to Europe to equip and take motor ambulances to France.

Three survivors were sucked inside the funnels from the sea and were expelled by the rush of steam. One woman was thrown into a boat.

Lady Mackworth was found seated in an armchair in the water, unconscious.

Two survivors state that they saw the torpedo fired from a distance of two hundred yards.

A third class passenger says that during the voyage three Germans aboard were arrested and were in irons at the time the *Lusitania* was torpedoed.

THE MURDERERS SURVEY THE SCENE.

LONDON, May 10th.

A Canadian clergyman says that after the *Lusitania* sank a submarine appeared and the crew, after surveying the scene from the conning tower, dived.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TRAVELLING AT 16 KNOTS.

LONDON, May 10th.

The Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd., announce that the *Lusitania* was travelling at the rate of sixteen knots when she was torpedoed. They also announce that she averaged twenty-one knots since November last and twenty-two during the last voyage.

GERMANS GLOAT OVER THE OUTRAGE.

LONDON, May 10th.

A telegram from Geneva states that the German towns are decorated with flags, and the Kaiser has ordered a half holiday.

"TRANSYLVANIA" WARNED.

LONDON, May 10th.

Messages from Washington and New York state that a similar warning was issued in regard to the *Transylvania* as in the case of the *Lusitania*, but there was no appreciable effect on the bookings.

ADMIRALTY AND PATROLLING ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, May 10th.

Mr. Churchill, in the House of Commons, informed various questioners that the inquiry into the lamentable loss of the *Lusitania* would be held without any avoidable delay. He emphasised that it was impossible to announce the arrangements for patrolling the coast. We had an insufficient number of destroyers to provide escorts for merchantmen, of which more than 200 arrived and departed daily safely. The Admiralty sent a warning to the *Lusitania* and directions as to her course. These were acknowledged. He could not detail the matter in view of the inquiry.

Mr. Churchill further intimated that the Admiralty acted on and studied very carefully the various warnings received. They did not know the size or the number of the submarine that sank the *Lusitania*.

AMERICAN OPINION.

RAGE AND HORROR.

NEW YORK, May 10th.

All the newspapers express rage and horror at the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*.

Reporters asked Count Bernstorff, as he was entering an automobile, if he took into consideration what American people would think. Bernstorff replied, with a oath, "Let them think." He then ordered his chauffeur to drive on.

NO JUSTIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, May 10th.

President Wilson and Mr. Bryan have been inundated with telegrams from all over America, many urging a rupture with Germany to prevent further affronts to American dignity.

President Wilson's law officers are unanimously agreed that there was no justification for the sinking of the *Lusitania* simply because a warning was given.

AMERICA'S "SEXLESS POLICY."

A former Cabinet Minister, Mr. Wickersham, in a letter to the Press, appeals to the Government to abandon its "sexless policy," and advises the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany.

The *New York Times* calls upon the neutral nations to join the United States and demand that Germany shall conduct the war without killing neutrals.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S EXAMPLE.

President Wilson refuses to speak. He went golfing and motoring on Saturday as an example, presumably, to the people not to become excited.

RECOMMENDATION FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Legislature of the State of California has sent a message to President Wilson recommending an increase in the Navy for the protection of the honour and lives of Americans.

References to the tragedy were made in all the pulpits, speakers declaring that President Wilson should be upheld in whatever course he takes.

ANOTHER VIEW.

Well-known Senators declare that President Wilson will summon an extraordinary session of Congress to take action in regard to the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

AMERICA'S LEAD AWAITED.

Other neutral Governments are anxious to know America's decision, as they have frequently intimated their willingness to join in a movement for the protection of neutrals.

COUNT BERNSTORFF THREATENED.

Count Bernstorff has received an anonymous threat that the Embassy will be blown up to-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UNITED STATES' PROBABLE COURSE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11th.

President Wilson, speaking at a meeting of naturalised Americans, indicated that the probable course which will be adopted by the United States in regard to the *Lusitania* horror will be that they will remain at peace and seek to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the tragedy.

THE CROWNING HYPOCRISY.

GERMANY'S "DEEP SYMPATHY."

WASHINGTON, May 10th.

A German official message by wireless expresses the deepest sympathy at the loss of the American passengers on the liner.

It says that the responsibility, however, rests with Great Britain in forcing Germany to retaliate. Also, British vessels were armed and rammed submarines. The German Government asserts that the *Lusitania* carried 5,400 cases of ammunition. Germany regrets that the Americans trusted the English promises rather than the German warnings.

Count Bernstorff called on Mr. Bryan and expressed regret at the loss of the Americans.

ROUSING THE BRITISH LION.

"FRIGHTFULNESS" STIMULATES RECRUITING.

LONDON, May 10th.

Recent instances of German "frightfulness" have greatly stimulated recruiting, which has boomed this week-end.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DESPERATE BATTLES IN GALICIA.

PETROGRAD, May 11th.

An official *communiqué* states: Our offensive in the region of Shale has continued successfully. On the 9th inst. our cavalry successfully attacked and chased for several scores of versts, a Bavarian cavalry division, supported by the Prussian Guard and an infantry regiment which had surrounded our troops operating in the direction of Koydany and Boyssagolia.

The enemy, after desperate battles in west Galicia, have succeeded in crossing the upper Wiloka, near Crosso.

We captured several thousands of Austrians and Germans in the past week.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING.

PEKING, May 10th.

The excitement over the situation created by the Government's acceptance of the Japanese demands is simmering down.

The vernacular Press continues to express public indignation, and a public meeting is called for Tuesday in the National Park to consider how the National Salvation Fund shall be utilised and what steps shall be taken for the collection of further donations.

General Li Tang Chiu attempted to commit suicide on learning of the Government's submission to the Japanese.

The Chinese Banks remain unaffected by the situation.

FOREIGN TROOPS IN CHINA.

A London telegram to Peking says that Sir Edward Grey, replying to a question, enquiring the number of troops of each of the Powers stationed in China, and suggesting a limitation in the interests of general tranquillity, stated that there are about 500 British troops, 1,100 American troops, 400 French, 200 Italian, 50 each of Russian and Japanese. The numbers of German and Austrian troops were not available. Russia and Japan, however, maintain, according to "Treaties," a certain number of railway guards in Manchuria. The Japanese also have troops in Shantung on account of the war. The agreement among the Powers fixes the numbers of troops to be maintained on account of the variation and importance of other interests: an arrangement for maintaining an equal strength for each Power was impossible.

It is interesting to note that the British Engineers' Association is extending its operations to Russia. A special commissioner has been appointed to that country, and a Russian edition of the official directory of the British Engineers' Association has been printed. The war certainly offers opportunities in that vast empire which British manufacturers are apparently determined to utilise.

CHIEF OFFICER'S CLAIM.

MR. GARDINER AND "RESPECTABLE SHIPPING FIRMS."

SOME INTERESTING OPINIONS.

The case was resumed at the Summary Court yesterday in which G. W. Ellis, a master mariner, sued the Phranang Steamship Company, 20, Des Voeux Road. The claim was for \$472.50, being as to \$247.50 for 33 days' salary, and also as to \$225, balance thereof for damages for wrongful dismissal.

Mr. Gardiner was for plaintiff, and Mr. Shenton represented the defendant Company.

Additional evidence was called for the defence.

Mr. A. A. H. Milroy, deputy Superintendent Mercantile Marine Officer, said that in that capacity he exercised the powers of the Harbour Master. In the case under notice the articles had his certificate on them. The agreement on the articles was a running agreement. It was an engagement for the period from January 11th to June 30th and was subject to twenty-four hours' notice. Any one signing on did so for several trips. If a man signed off by mutual consent he waived all claim against the ship. Witness expressed the opinion that as far as the articles in the case were concerned Mr. Ellis had no further claim on the ship, whether verbal or otherwise. It was not necessary for plaintiff to sign off the ship to enable another Chief Officer to be appointed. When a man was discharged through sickness it was put down in the articles, and his wages ceased on the day he left.

By his lordship—If plaintiff was going to be taken on again after he was well it would be entered in the official log book and endorsed on the articles as well. After recommending plaintiff would have to sign on again and commence a new engagement. This engagement would not be continuous from the other one. The procedure as regards signing off on the grounds of sickness did not apply when a man signed off by mutual consent. He had never heard of an universal custom on the China coast to pay wages and to employ a Chief Officer while the other Chief Officer was sick. It was more a matter of arrangement with each individual Company. A Company similar to the defendant Company would only be bound by an express agreement.

At this point Mr. Shenton emphasised the fact the witness had judicial powers, and this led Mr. Gardiner to remark that perhaps witness would give his judgment and thus save his lordship the trouble of having to arrive at a decision. (Laughter.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner, witness admitted that he had never sat as a Judge or Marine Magistrate since he had held his present post. There was no arrangement locally to pay a man when he was sick and unable to be on the ship. Men in the employ of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. had to serve for twelve months before they were entitled to that consideration. In Butterfield & Swire's the men received their wages and hospital expenses if they were good men. He did not know of the practice of the China Merchants' Co. The Douglas Company paid their men. There was no question as to the plaintiff being sick. A man going off sick had to fill in a special form whether he went to hospital or not, because if a man went to a hotel and died they would have to send the form home to the Board of Trade. Plaintiff said he had a touch of lumbago and that he would remain behind for a trip.

Mr. F. Reichmann, proprietor of the Grand Hotel, spoke to plaintiff staying at the hotel for three or four days; remaining in his room. He had a very light diet of soda and milk, and complained that he was unable to eat any food.

Mr. Shenton—I am sure your food ought to satisfy anybody, Mr. Reichmann. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shenton then referred to the entry on the official log to the effect that plaintiff had signed off "with leave to rejoin when he had recovered." That entry was made, he said, without the defendant's knowledge or consent. It was a most improper thing to "fake" an official log. He had taken Capt. Flashman's statement at the time, and unknown to him or the Company this entry was put in after an interview which Capt. Flashman had with the plaintiff.

The Secretary to the Company, a Chinese, said that the company was a British one. Plaintiff signed off the ship and that was the reason why he was no longer with the ship.

Mr. Gardiner—Is your Company registered?—Yes.

Are there any Britishers in it?—Yes. How many British members have you?—One or two.

Who are they?—They are all British subjects.

But who are they, and who formed the Company?—The Company was formed by Mr. Bune.

The German gentleman who made himself rather notorious.

Mr. Shenton—That is rather unnecessary.

Mr. Gardiner—And that is what he calls a British Company. Very good.

Witness—Mr. Humphreys is a shareholder in it, too.

Mr. Shenton—Mr. W. G. Humphreys has been registered as a holder of Mr. Bune's shares.

Mr. Gardiner—As liquidator.

His lordship—There is no relevancy.

Mr. Gardiner then asked witness—Do not all the respectable shipping firms pay their men when they are off sick?—No.

I said all respectable firms.

Mr. Shenton—Is not Jardine's a respectable firm?—and they pay only after twelve months' service.

Mr. A. G. Gordon, Superintendent of the China and Manila Steam Navigation Co., said that their ships, the *Rubi* and the *Zafira*, were recently sold, and he received instructions to engage officers and crews to take the ships to England.

Among the number of applications was one from plaintiff, who applied for "anything which was going." He had recommended plaintiff to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire as a Chief Officer.

By Mr. Gardiner—Plaintiff may have only come to make inquiries but he treated it as an application.

Mr. Gardiner here remarked that he rested his case on the agreement between the ship's master, Captain Flashman, and the plaintiff. He had nothing to do with any rules which his friend had quoted.

Mr. Shenton, in the course of his address, said that he rested his defence to the action on two legal grounds; under the Statute definition under the Merchant Shipping Act; if there was a binding agreement it was not enforceable on the grounds of want of consideration; that there never was a contract enforceable by law, it was an *ad idem* between the parties if anything at all. They had never up to the present dismissed the plaintiff. If the plaintiff signed off in a particular way defendant's could not be held to blame. Mr. Shenton added that with regard to the point of custom on the China coast which had been raised by the plaintiff, they had heard that even Jardine's did not pay a man during illness unless he had been in their service for twelve months. In view of the evidence, and also on the facts he had submitted he thought he was entitled to the verdict.

At this juncture the case was adjourned until Monday, Mr. Gardiner remarking that his address would occupy at least an hour.

SHAMSEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Committee Meetings were held on April 14th and 29th and attended by Messrs. Landing (Chairman), Carey, Hogg, Kitching and Sutton.

GRASS PLOTS.

Turf is to be laid on the plot between the Victoria Hotel and Blackhead & Co's premises and other bare patches.

BOAT HOUSE.

It was decided that it would be unwise to spend a large sum on repairs at present owing to the excessive sitting at the boat house, but any urgent repairs would be put in hand at once.

LOT NO. 3, RUSSIAN CONSULATE.

Messrs. Thomas, Adams and Wood's plans for the new building for the Russian Consulate on Lot 3 were laid before the Council and approved.

FIRE BRIGADE.

A letter was read from Mr. J. C. Catto tendering his resignation as Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, and instructions were issued for a letter to be sent to him thinking him for his services and for the great interest he has taken in the Brigade. Mr. F. Gardiner has agreed to take over the duties of Superintendent *pro tem*.

WATERWORKS.

A letter from the Chinkiang Municipal Council asking for particulars of the Shamseewaterworks installation was referred to Messrs. Thomas, Adams and Wood to give the necessary information.

ACCOUNTS.

A monthly statement of receipts and expenditure is to be submitted.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

The Council's Health Officer is to be asked to notify local medical practitioners that they must report to him any case of chicken-pox, which is to be a notifiable disease in future.

VICTORIA HOTEL DOOR.

Mr. Kitching brought up the question of the closing of the side door leading from the new part of the Hotel building into the Police compound, and said it would be a hardship to Mr. Farmer if the privilege were withdrawn, as there was no other way for coolies to enter except by the main entrance. After discussion it was decided to leave to Mr. Farmer a small strip of land in the Police Compound at a nominal rental. The land is to be railed off and the privilege may be withdrawn at any time on three months' notice being given.

WASTE WATER.

As a preventative against the breeding of mosquitoes, householders are to be requested to guard against allowing any waste water to lie about in flower-pots, kangs, etc.

JAPAN'S REVISED DEMANDS ON CHINA.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* in a letter on the subject of the revised programme of demands presented to China by Japan says:—

The revised demands proved highly disappointing to the Chinese, and left foreigners still wondering how the Japanese managed to reconcile their present attitude towards China with their engagements under the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. We will let the new edition of the demands speak for itself in detail. As the original demands have already been published, it will be sufficient to quote only those demands which are new, or those which have been modified.

SHANTUNG.

Article I. and II., demanding that China agree to Japan inheriting German rights in Shantung, and to the non-alienation of any of the territory of the Province, remain unchanged.

Article III., demanding the right to build a Japanese railway from Chefoo or Lungkow is changed to the right of Japan to finance any such line if constructed by China.

Article IV., relating to the opening of Treaty Ports, is slightly modified by China engaging herself to do this as soon as possible, the Japanese Minister in China to be consulted.

MANCHURIA.

Articles I., IV., V., VII., and VIII., having been already initialled, as reported during the course of the conferences, there remain Articles II. and III., relating to land settlement, right of trade and travel, and involving the privilege of extra-territoriality. These demands are practically unchanged, but have added to them stipulations affecting legal jurisdiction and local taxation.

EASTERN INNER MONOLIA.

Mongolia having been omitted from the Manchurian demands, four new demands were presented as follows:—

1.—Japan to have the preference in the case of foreign loans plugging local taxes.

2.—Japan to have the preference in providing foreign loans for railway construction.

3.—The opening of trade-marts, in agreement with Japan.

4.—The right of Japanese and Chinese jointly to engage in agricultural and manufacturing enterprise.

HANYENPING.

In the event of the Company coming to an agreement with its Japanese creditors for co-operation, the Chinese Government shall consent. China further to agree not to convert the Company into a State enterprise or to confiscate it, or allow it to employ foreign capital other than Japanese.

NON-ALIENATION OF THE COAST.

China to agree herself to make a declaration engaging herself not to cede any part of her coast, or any bays, harbours or islands to another Power.

GROUP V.

The articles previously embodied under this head disappear altogether, and the following are substituted:—

Yangetze Railways.—China to agree to give Japan the right to finance the three lines, Wuchang-Kiukiang-Nanchang; Nanchang-Hangchow; and Nanchang-Chaochow, provided other Powers have no objection.

Or, as an alternative, China to agree not to grant the said right to any foreign Power before Japan comes to an understanding in regard to these railways with the Power interested in them.

China to agree by an exchange of Notes that no Power shall be given the right to establish dockyards, coaling stations, or naval bases, or any other kind of military establishments. China further to agree that foreign capital is not to be employed for any such purpose by China herself.

ADVISORS, ARMS, ETC.

1.—China to engage, when she considers necessary, numerous Japanese advisors.

2.—Japanese subjects to have the right to lease or purchase land in the interior for establishing schools or hospitals.

3.—China to send military officers to Japan to negotiate for the purchase of arms and the establishment of joint arsenals.

BUDDHISM.

The question of the propagation of Buddhism to be regulated in the future.

TIENTSIAO.

After reading out the revised demands to the Chinese Minister, Mr. Hiei said that his Government was prepared to engage to return Kiaochow to China, in the terms already published, provided China conceded the whole of the demands by the Japanese stating that these demands were the minimum Japan was prepared to accept, and hoping that China would consider them as speedily as possible.

The correspondent, in the course of his comments on the situation, says:—

It is plain that China has made large concessions, damaging to her prestige, detrimental to her sovereignty, and prejudicial to her prospects of economic development. In exchange she receives no benefits whatever, for all that Japan has demanded, and China is ready to concede, is to the advantage of Japan alone. It is because there is a limit to the degree in which she can voluntarily sacrifice her independence, or because she cannot make concessions contrary to the spirit of her engagements with other countries.

In these circumstances, Japan must seriously ponder how the rest of the world would regard any steps taken by her to coerce China into acceptance of her demands. These demands, unquestionably, are subversive of the treaty engagements of Japan with Great Britain, Russia and the United States, and two at least of these countries would view with great disfavour an unprovoked attack upon China. Doubtless neither of these countries are at present prepared to take active measures for the protection of China, or of their interests there. But if Japan takes advantage of the present opportunity to aggrandize herself at the expense of the other Powers, her action will be resented and remembered. Japan, in fact, has before her the alternative of being content with what she has already succeeded in getting, or of burning her boats in the endeavour to get more.

SIEMENS-MITSUI SCANDAL IN JAPAN.

JUDGMENT OF APPEAL COURT.

Judgment was delivered on the 30th ult. in the Tokyo Court of Appeal in what is known as the Siemens-Schuckert and Mitsui Scandal Case.

Vice-Admiral Matsuo, ex-Inspcctor-General of Naval Construction and adviser to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Mr. Iwahara, a Director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but execution of sentence is postponed for four years. Mr. Yamamoto, a Director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, execution of sentence being postponed for four years.

Matsuno, a clerk of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, was ordered to pay a fine of forty yen, and Kano, a clerk of the same company, was acquitted owing to lack of evidence.

[The sentences of the lower tribunal on July 18th last year were as follows:—Matsuo and Iwahara to two years' imprisonment; Yamamoto to eighteen months' imprisonment, and Matsuno and Kano each to three months' imprisonment.]

WORSHIP OF CHINESE WAR HEROES.

HIGH NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE DISMISSED.

A report has reached the *Peking Gazette* that Admiral Li Ho and two other high naval officers, who refused to prostrate themselves before the tablets in the Temple of War Heroes, will be dismissed from service. The question of the worship of Confucius and other canonised historical personages, says our contemporary, has greatly troubled the minds of Chinese Christians who regard the same as akin to idolatry. When the question of making Confucianism a national religion was at its height two years ago, the fear was expressed by Chinese Christians that the measure was an attempt on the part of non-Christians to expel Christians from Government service, and a formal protest was made to the Authorities pointing out that the proposal was against the principle of religious toleration conceded under the Republic. Feeling among Chinese Christians is likely to be further aroused if the report of the degradation of the naval officers is confirmed. It is to be hoped that the Authorities concerned will see the wisdom of taking a broad view on a question which, relating as it does to individual conscience and principle, does not in the least interfere with personal efficiency and patriotism.

BUDDHISM.

TEACHER BEING TAUGHT.

The Parliamentary Correspondent of the *Japan Mail* commented on this subject recently as follows:—

It is reported on a good authority that Chinese pride is feeling very much hurt on account of the last item in the proposals of the Japanese Government, which is alleged to be in reference to the right of propagating Buddhism in the interior of China.

CHINESE MORALITY.

It is very difficult for the Chinese to reconcile themselves to the idea of being taught by foreigners on moral or religious subjects. According to their conception, they occupy a superior position among the nations with respect to moral and religious teachings. The work of Christian missionaries is generally resented by the educated class of Chinese, and many cases of anti-foreign outbreaks in the interior have been caused by the presence of Christian missionaries among them.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

Even in the case of a religion entirely new to the country, a feeling of recentment against the missionaries is very strong, and when Buddhist missionaries are to be received from the country which first received that religion from China, a much stronger resentment may very naturally be left by the Chinese public.

BORROWED FROM CHINA.

China has had a long history of supremacy in this part of the world and it must be very difficult to expect of her a quick change into a receptive attitude toward the preacher of the religion, who first learnt from China of Buddhism, the propagate. In point of fact, the position of Chinese felt that they occupy the position of teachers instead of being taught by the Japanese. Moreover, they do not find the Japanese Buddhism superior in any degree to its influence over the people. To the Chinese it is believed to be impracticable and undesirable that Japan should send its Buddhist missionaries to them when there is no evidence whatever to prove its superiority over the doctrines and influence of the same religion in China.

OTHER OBJECTIONS ALSO.

Aside from a sentimental objection to Buddhist missionaries from Japan, it is believed that the Chinese are apprehensive of a political design on the part of Japan in sending them out. By influencing the people through religious propaganda, the Chinese thinkers fear that Japan may be aiming at drawing the popular feelings toward itself for the ultimate purpose of promoting its political interests.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

It will be no easy task to clear the Chinese minds of their doubts, and sentimental objects in this respect, unless they are removed it would be impossible to expect their willing consent to the missionary work of Japanese Buddhists in China. It remains to be seen, however, if this question is worth so much effort on the part of the Japanese Representative to carry it through. Buddhism in this country has a very wide scope of activities, and if it that there resented in China, it is thought that there exists no necessity for trying to force a friendly neighbour to accept missionaries from this country.

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10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

NEW CARTRIDGE.

By popular English Manufacturers
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at 56, 57 and
57.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

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(Chinese Daily Press)

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or from the different Agents.
Documents translated from or into Chinese
or Colloquial Chinese.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MACAU.
COMMISSION OF HOUSE BUILDING,
EXECUTIVE SUB-COMMISSION.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY PUBLICLY NOTIFIED that on the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., in one of the rooms of the Direction of the Public Works, before the Sub-Commission assembled in session, ORAL BIDDING will take place for the BUILDING OF SIX HOUSES in the filled fields of Mong-ha.

Plans and Specifications of the works will be on view in one of the rooms of the said Department, every week day, during the usual working hours of the said Department.

The Adjudication will be made to the tender offering the best advantage in price, but the Sub-Commission reserves to itself the right, not to make any adjudication, if it does not suit its interest.

For the President of the Commission,
MIGUEL M. WAGER RUSSELL,
Director of Public Works.
Macau, 11th May, 1915. [575]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M. S.S. "PERSIA."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN
PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board 12th May, at Noon, will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered 17th May, at Noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All claims and other damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown 15th May, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All Claims must be filed on or before 25th May, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORRISON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1915. [18]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NAGOYA."
Arrived Hongkong on 11th May, 1915.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY
AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godown at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Monday and Thursday. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1915. [1]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day taken into Partnership my son, CHARLES REGINALD CHRISTOPHER LATHAM. The Business formerly carried on by me alone under the style of LATHAM & Co. will in future be carried on by us in Partnership.

Dated at Singapore, this 1st day of May, 1915.
HAROLD LATHAM. [567]

LOST.

\$10 REWARD.

FROM Tai Po, SETTER DOG, Half-grown, Black Head, White Body, Black Patch on Back. Name "Bax".
Finder please return to nearest Police Station.
D. W. THAYMAN.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1915. [568]

ESTATE OF W. C. H. WATSON,
DECEASED. Late Commissioner of Customs at Mong-tzu.

ALL MONIES due to the above estate and all claims against the estate should be sent to the Undersigned before June 15th after which date no claims will be recognized.

HENBERT GOFFE,
Consul-General.
H.M. Consulate General
Yunnanfu.
Yunnanfu, 30th April, 1915. [571]

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN BOOK-KEEPER. State qualifications and salary required. Not more than 3 certificates or references need be sent.

Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1915. [574]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [252]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 22nd May, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1915, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1915. [569]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTERED Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915, until SATURDAY, 20th May, 1915, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1915. [545]

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

TWO CONCERTS ONLY.

SATURDAY, MAY 15TH, AND
MONDAY, MAY 17TH.

MISCHAELE PIATRO,

WORLD-FAMOUS VIOLINIST
(The Gold Medalist of Petrograd Conservatoire),
and

ALFRED MIROVITCH,

THE CELEBRATED PIANIST
(Winner of the Great Neuberger Prize),
NOW ON A WORLD-WIDE TOUR.

Direct from Queen's Hall, London, Reichstein
Hall, Berlin, and the other principal
Halls of Europe.

HONGKONG'S HIGHEST MUSICAL TREAT.
Booking Now Open at MESSRS. MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.
Commences 9.15 Sharp.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1915. [564]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL
EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND
LOCAL EXAMINATIONS will be held on
the following Dates:—

JULY 15th—17th, 1915.

Arrangements will be made to hold the
Examinations at any town where a
sufficient number of candidates offer themselves.
Candidates must send in their Names to the
Registrar, with the fee, not later than June
1st, 1915.

Examination Fee \$10 (Hongkong Currency).
Forms of Entry and all particulars may be
obtained on application to the REGISTRAR,
UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.

TWO KING EDWARD VII SCHOLARSHIPS of
240 a year each, for five years, will be awarded on
the results of the MATRICULATION Examination.

These Scholarships are tenable by British
subjects only who must be under the age of 21
on the 1st July. A Candidate who wishes to
compete must, on or before the first day of the
Examination, deliver to the Registrar proof
that he is a British subject.

One Scholarship will be tenable in the Faculty
of Arts, the other in any Faculty.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1915. [560]

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND
BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT COUSINE AND HOME
COMFORT.

MODERATE TERMS. [348]

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and
LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy
owing to changes incidental to the War.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS,"
"ROSE TERRACE" and "DURBAR,"
Kowloon.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [501]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply to—
A. R. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANEY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Hills, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [392]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 84, Praya East.
Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2 STEWART TERRACE,
Furnished and newly decorated.
Apply to—
H. S. POLLOCK,
(Princo's Building).
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knapford Terrace,
Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1915. [289]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the
Hongkong Club and Post Office.
58, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT."
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWN, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building,
Second Floor, overlooking Harbour
immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES
VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied
by Madam Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.
TWO LET, the South-West portion of the
FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury
on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the
German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 3, Lee House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES
AND ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious
Suite.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [36]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11,
THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms,
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road,
Kowloon.
No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 61, THE
PEAK, Furnished, immediate possession.
No. 3, DES VUEX VILLAS, 52, Mount
Kellett, The Peak (Furnished or Unfurnished).
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.
No. 27, BELLIOS TERRACE, with
entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.
3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor,
Queen's Road Central.
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.
"EGGESFORD," No. 124, THE PEAK,
Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished
(6 Rooms).
ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55,
ELGIN TERRACE.
"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, 51, PEAK
(Unfurnished).
ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First
Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
No. 53, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS)
Apply to—
LINDSAY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS

FORMAZONE.

A REFRESHING, INVIGORATING
and PALATABLE drink particularly suited
for Tennis and Bathing Parties.

PINTS \$1 PER DOZ.
SPLITS 60 CTS. "

PYERIS.

Chemically, an exact reproduction of a well-
known German spring, at last the price. Blends
Perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky. Once
try a Whisky Pyeris and you will ask for it
again.

PRICES—
\$0.85 PER DOZ. PINTS.
\$0.80 " " SPLITS.

STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in
the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger
Beer is the favour produced by partial
fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger
Beer can be said to be genuine.

PRICE: \$0.85 PER DOZ.

DRY GINGER ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its
"Dryness" is a feature which has helped to
give this drink the popularity it so well
deserves.

PRICES—
\$1.00 PER DOZ. PINTS.
\$0.60 " " SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED. [18]

BIRTH.

TENNEY.—On May 5th, at Shanghai, to
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. TENNEY, a
daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VUEX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 12TH, 1915.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

The best indication that the Chinese in
the North are accepting philosophically the
Government's submission to the
Japanese Ultimatum is the news from our
Peking correspondent that the Chinese
banks remain unaffected by the situation.

It is a sure indication that there is no
apprehension of a disturbance of the
peace on any extensive scale. Local dis-
turbances are still quite likely in the
areas most directly affected by the
demands, but the Government has
recognized the military weakness of the
country and the futility of an appeal to
arms. That the people remain so
peaceful under what they quite legiti-
mately regard as a grave indignity must
be accepted as strong proof that the
Government has succeeded in gaining the
confidence of the people throughout the
country and in establishing an effective
control. That is the one great satis-
faction to be derived from a study of the
position. Abundant evidence has been
furnished that Japan's action is deeply
resented throughout the length and
breadth of the Republic, and we
greatly fear that it is impossible to
regard the acceptance of the Ultimatum
by the Chinese Government as the final
settlement of the whole matter.

The gravest of the concessions included in the
Chinese reply to the revised Japanese
demands, "are those relating to South
Manchuria, Eastern Inner Mongolia and
Fukien. In the first-named region we
have conceded to the Japanese rights and
privileges wholly inconsistent with any
theory of territorial sovereignty; and if
they are accepted by Japan, a system will
be established in what we repeat is the
richest area of the whole of extra-mural
China which must within a decade share
the fate of the land of the strangled
Nation whose independent existence was
guaranteed by the island Power. And

the additional concessions made in the
case of Eastern Inner Mongolia must
inevitably lead to the ultimate inclusion
of that strategic section of our country
within the ambit of the South Man-
churian system. The declaration that
we have offered to make in respect of
Fukien is not less serious in the sense
that the right of Japanese interference
in the development of the province is
formally recognised together with the
corollary that that portion of the country
stands on a different status to the rest of
the historical provinces and is analogous
in principle to South Manchuria." We
are unable to see how any student of
the position can disagree with this
summary of the results of the negotiations.
At all events, it is a Chinese view
of the position which cannot be dis-
regarded. This blow to China's national
pride will be accepted in the spirit
of the VICE-PRESIDENT's recent advice
to the Army, of which he is the
Commander-in-Chief, namely, as a warn-
ing sent, as he put it, by God, for the
awakening of the nation. The situation
strongly impresses upon the people
China's national weakness, not in a
military sense merely but politically and
economically. We must not overlook
the fact that the China of to-day is a
somewhat different China from that of
twenty years ago—for China has made
some progress since then—and the enforce-
ment of the whole programme of Japan's
demands must leave the world with an
uncomfortable feeling that a protracted
period of peace in the Far East can no
longer confidently be counted upon. We
can but hope that Time will dis-
sipate that fear. Mention is made in
our Peking telegram that a public indig-
nation meeting which has been convened
in Peking is to consider how the so-called
"National Salvation Fund" to which
people have been largely contributing
for weeks past may be utilised. By the
promoters of this Fund, and doubtless by
the contributors, also, it has been really
suggested as a War Fund, but we venture
to suggest that China's salvation lies not
in war but in material and moral pro-
gress, and that such a fund can best be
devoted to the advancement of such
objects. The crisis through which China
has passed is a clear call to the nation
to rouse itself from its apathy, and if
it does not give a tremendous stimulus
to all progressive movements in China we
shall be indeed surprised.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes
to-morrow at 3 P.M.

The Public Works Department of
Macau is inviting tenders for the erection
of six houses. An advertisement appears
in the first column of this page.

The presentation of the insignia of
C.M.G. to Towkay Loke Yew took place
recently in the Town Hall at Kuala
Lumpur, by the High Commissioner, in
the presence of a brilliant assembly.

Six recruits for the Hongkong Police
force arrived in the Colony yesterday by
the "Yagoya." They are Messrs. E. J.
Peet, N. G. Johnston, M. Kennedy, M.
Murphy, E. B. Phillips and S. Logan.

When the Pacific Mail s.s. *Pereia*
arrived at Yokohama from San Fran-
cisco recently Karl Roth, a German be-
longing to Siemens-Schuckert, booked for
Kobe, attempted to land, but was pre-
vented by the Police.

At the Marine Court yesterday Percival
R. Punslow, master of the *Wenchow*,
was charged with unlawfully carrying
passengers on board his vessel without a
passenger certificate, in the Harbour on
the 29th ult., and was fined \$500.

Mr. D. Meester, residing at the Peak,
was summoned yesterday for allowing his
dog abroad without his muzzle. The
prosecution alleged that the dog was seen
in Plunket's Road and followed to the
defendant's residence, where the "boy"
said it belonged to the defendant. The
case was adjourned until to-day for the
"boy" to be called.

The death of Mr. H. A. Bell occurred
at Sandakan on April 15th, of dysentery,
after an illness of but a few days. He
was buried with all the impressive
solemnity of a military funeral. Mr.
Bell arrived in Borneo with his wife only
so recently as January 1st of this year,
to take up the appointment of Chief
Police Officer. He had in these few
months become exceedingly popular with
all his brother officers in Sandakan, and
those with whom his work threw him in
closer contact are aware, says a contem-
porary, that they have lost not only a
friend who possessed a great charm of
manner, but also a fellow worker of
considerable keenness and ability.

LOCAL SPORT.

HONGKONG TENNIS

TOURNAMENT.

FINAL DECIDED IN HANDICAP

SINGLES.

The final in the Handicap Singles—"B" class—was played off last evening. The finalists were Dr. Koch, who received 15/3, and Vivesash who owed 2/6. In a manner which must have given the player every confidence, Vivesash won the first two sets 6-4, 6-4, his playing and more quickly executed general tactics proving too much for Dr. Koch, who however, with the disadvantage of years, made a good show and gave evidence of old-time skill. This was brought out in a most effective manner by Dr. Koch in the third set. At one time he was leading five love. Vivesash had to put up a great struggle and won the next two games, but his opponent, playing with much more confidence as a result of his success went on and won the next game quite easily, and this carried with it the set. The strenuous character of the third set evidently proved too much for the older player, for Vivesash won the set and match by 6-2. In the concluding set he played closer to the net, and in this he placed so well that frequently Dr. Koch simply stood and watched the ball skip away to the opposite side of the court. The loser put up quite a good game, but the advantage of years in Vivesash's favour, along with just a little more skill, easily accounted for the heavy handicap which he had to wipe off. The full scores were: 6-4, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.

SHANGHAI RACE MEETING.

RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following is taken from the *N. C. Daily News* report of the race meeting:—
1. THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—Value, Tls. 1,000. Second pony, 300. Third pony Tls. 200. For China ponies winners at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile and a quarter.
lb.

Mr. Henry Morris' bay Beaconfield (Mr. Stewart) 158-1
Mr. Ezra's grey Rosewood (Mr. Johnstone) 155-2
Mr. Evelyn's dun Sir Victor (Mr. Heard) 158-2
Mr. W. S. Jackson's grey Suffolk (Mr. Burkill) 161-0
Mr. Henry Morris' dun Cornfield (Mr. Bromage) 158-0
Mr. Henry Morris' chest. Castlefield (Mr. Moller) 155-0
Mr. G. H. Thomson's grey Paladin (Mr. Hill) 155-0
Mr. Lamerton's grey Marmago (Mr. Rowe) 154-0
Mr. Durgor's grey Concession (Mr. Dalgleish) 159-0
dead heat.

The principal race of the meeting—the Champion Sweepstakes—brought out a field of nine ponies, which included three of the Morris stable. From a good start, Rosewood took up the running, followed by Paladin and Cornfield, Marmago being fourth. At the mile post, Rosewood had a lead of five lengths, with Cornfield second, Paladin third, Beaconfield fourth, and Marmago fifth. At Longfellow, Rosewood was out with a lead of eight lengths from Cornfield, which was two clear lengths ahead of Paladin—and Beaconfield, racing neck and neck. At the three-quarters, Rosewood's lead had been reduced to three lengths, the rest of the field being fairly well bunched. Rounding Probst's corner Rosewood went again and established a lead of three lengths. At the Monument this lead was increased to four lengths. Beaconfield then began to come up, and ran level with Cornfield in second place, Paladin being fourth. Rosewood led into the straight, wide of the rails, and Suffolk came on the outside. Beaconfield, however, got the race in hand just after the home straight had been entered, and establishing a good lead, won comfortably by two lengths. Rosewood and Sir Victor raced gamely for second place, the judges awarding a dead heat. Suffolk was fourth, fairly close up. Time, 2min. 35secs.

Pari-Mutuel
Win. Place.
Beaconfield 963 972
Rosewood 40 128
Sir Victor 24 63.

Total chances taken 1,526 2,123
Dividends:—Win, \$7.10—Places Beaconfield, \$8.20; Rosewood \$13.90; Sir Victor \$24.50.

TERRITORIALS' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

DONATIONS.

Amount already acknowledged \$693.20
Mrs. Winslow 15.00
8708.20

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount already acknowledged \$20.00

GOLD EXCHANGE STANDARD FOR CHINA.

With regard to the adoption of a new monetary standard, a series of conferences have been held by the Currency Reform Committee without reaching any conclusion. In view of the urgent need of the country, the Minister of Finance has, in spite of the vacillation of the Currency Reform Committee, decided that the gold exchange standard should be adopted, on the ground that its adoption does not involve much expenditure for the Government. After the adoption of this standard, the country will sustain no more losses in exchange. A set of regulations governing the procedure in adopting this monetary reform have been drawn up and referred to a conference held in the Ministry of Finance.—*Peking Gazette*.

